

Cape County Herald

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CAPE GIRARDEAU - MISSOURI

OF COURSE IT WAS ACCURATE

After Such an Explanation How Could Correctness of Half-Bushel Measure Be Doubtful?

Farmer Giles had heard rumors of the short-weight scandal, but as for himself he was honest in thought, word and deed. He was naturally incensed when an apple-buyer from the city objected to his half-bushel measure.

"I've used that red bucket five years," he said, "and I know it's correct."

"A dozen years' use wouldn't affect its correctness," was the reply. "Have you any other reason for thinking it is correct?"

The farmer controlled his anger, and after a moment's thought led his critic to the corn crib and showed him a basket woven from hickory splits. "That measure twice full fills this," he said. "And this holds exactly a bushel."

"How do you know it does?"

"Because Bill Sullivan made it, as he makes baskets for everybody, and he said it was a bushel."

Still the man was not satisfied. They went to interview Bill.

"Why, of course," said the basket-maker, "I weave every one of them of an exact size. I make only one pattern basket to hold a bushel."

"But how do you know the pattern holds a bushel?"

"How do I know? I'm sure of it. I made it, originally, to hold two of this half-bushel basket."

"And this half-bushel basket?"

Bill frowned and pulled his hair in an effort to remember. Then his face brightened.

"Why, yes," he said, "I'm sure of it. I tried it one time, Giles, by that old red bucket measure of yours!"—*Youth's Companion.*

Neighborly Help.

Shortly before departing on a three weeks' visit to a distant city, Benjamin Rawn, who lives near Colfax, in the state of Washington, intimated to several neighbors that he believed that somewhere in a ten-acre lot on his farm there was an immense amount of gold dust which had been buried there by a miserly ancestor. When he returned from his visit he found that lot plowed and replowed more thoroughly than it ever had been before. Mr. Rawn has planted that lot in potatoes, and so far as can be ascertained, he has never asked whether the plowmen found any buried treasure. It seems that Mr. Rawn has some exceedingly friendly and helpful neighbors. Also, he has read his Aesop.

Terse and Accurate.

The fashion of naming his homes had invaded Peytonville. There were the usual "Seven Oaks," "Twin Oaks," "Four Oaks," "The Spruces," and so on. Invitations to social doings invariably appeared with some name for the residence engraved with the date. You merely counted up the shrubbery and named your house.

One day two well-to-do young bachelors, in blithe and joyous mood, sent out invitations for a party at their home, and felt that they had quite surpassed all others in the field when their cards appeared with "One Maple and Three Boxelders" engraved on them for place of residence.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Proved.

The little boy had persisted in trying to annoy all the passengers in the car. At one of the stations a very fashionably dressed lady took the seat directly back of him. He climbed up on the seat and began roguishly to wink at her.

"Johnny," said his patient mother, "you must not wink at ladies. That is naughty. If you do, you will never grow big."

"Why, ma," was the startling reply, "that fat man across the aisle winked at the lady, and he is big!"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Of Course Not.

"There is an oppressive silence in the Whizze flat."

"Maybe no one is at home."

"Oh, yes. Mr. and Mrs. Whizze are both there."

"Maybe Mrs. Whizze has her mouth full of hairpins and can't talk."

"Pshaw! Having a mouth full of hairpins doesn't keep a woman from talking."

Thought He Made Them.

"I'd dearly love to go behind your prescription counter some time," said the little girl to the druggist.

"Why would you, Ethel?" asked the pillman.

"Because I'd like to see how you make those little green and red postage stamps you sell!"

Interpretation of His Dream.

Boarder—I had a most peculiar dream last night. I dreamed that you let me off on my board bill, that you paid my tailor, my shoemaker and my laundryman. I wonder what it all means?

Landlady—It means that you are going to move.—*Judge.*

An Open Countenance.

"Anyway, he has an honest face."

"Honest? You surprise me."

"Yes, it's the only honest thing about him. It shows how dishonest he really is."—*Life.*

WHERE MANY SCHOOL TEACHERS MET DEATH



WRECKAGE OF THE LOCOMOTIVE

UTICA, N. Y.—This city has not yet recovered from the shock occasioned by the terrible railway accident in which so many Utica school teachers lost their lives near Martins Creek. The train which left the track and rolled over in the ditch was bearing the school teachers to Washington. More than ten persons were killed outright and many were so badly injured that the death list has been growing daily.

TO TEACH FARMING

Commissioner of Massachusetts Board of Education Approves.

Hoped to Disseminate Principles Broadcast Throughout Commonwealth and Bring About Reclamation of Abandoned Farms.

Boston.—After many years of discussion a definite program, arranged by David Snedden, commissioner of the state board of education, has been submitted to the legislature whereby it is proposed to have scientific farming taught in the public schools and its principles disseminated broadcast throughout the entire state.

By his program the commissioner hopes to bring about the reclamation of abandoned farms and a general development of agriculture along expert lines. His recommendations call for the establishment of six state agricultural schools and an agricultural department in every high school in the state.

Not only is this sweeping addition to the system of the state approved by the educational authorities, but it is supported as a thoroughly practical measure by Secretary J. Lewis Ellisworth, of the state board of agriculture, whose knowledge of farming conditions and possibilities is unquestioned.

That the farming population will be increased and that the "back to the land" impulse will be gratified with a certainty of success by the city bred high school graduates of the next few years are results to be expected. Also, it is the most practical step toward utilizing small plots of land in intensive farming.

On this point Secretary Ellisworth says:

"From the agricultural standpoint the recommendations of the state board of education are very welcome, and they bear out the conclusions that progressive farmers have arrived at. The scientific instruction in farming as a life work is needed just as much as the vocational instruction in other lines."

"The farmer today knows this, and with the teaching of boys in high schools or separate agricultural schools we will receive recruits for the farm work of the future."

"General instruction in agriculture will be of special value in fitting the students for working profitably small plots near our large cities where there is a ready market. This calls for intensive farming to achieve the fullest profits, and the graduates of these schools will be fitted for such work."

The importance of his recommendations is dwelt upon by Dr. Snedden, who has spent the last year in investigating the special needs of agricultural education. One of the most important of these as it is set forth in the carefully considered report of the board, is:

"The growing commercial and industrial school facilities open to boys and girls fourteen years of age and older tend to lure away from the land and into congested centers, in the absence of competent and attractive agricultural education, many young people whose natural aptitude would make them, if properly trained, better and more prosperous citizens in the country."

"Financial aid for agricultural education suitable for adults and for college students has for a half century been furnished by the commonwealth and by the federal government. State aid for vocational training of the secondary grade in agriculture is, moreover, entirely in keeping with state aid for independent industrial school work and to some extent has been provided for."

"The slow development of secondary agricultural schools, the testimony of farmers throughout the state, and the demand for the investigation which was made by the legislature of

1910 are evidence of the need of additional legislation providing for this kind of agricultural education."

HEDGEHOG FIT FOR EPICURE

Maine Advocates Gay Bounties Caused Great Waste of Good Food—Preferred to Skunk or Muskrat.

Machias, Me.—"It is a shame," says a lover of hedgehog meat, "that the people of Maine have remained in ignorance regarding the delights of eating roasted hedgehog for so long. If they had been utilized as food those 150,000 dead hedgehogs for which Maine has paid out \$33,000 in bounties would have kept two regiments of soldiers in meat for six weeks. It was a cruel and wanton waste of precious food."

The advocates of hedgehog meat as part of the regular bill of fare assert that in England the average poacher prefers a hedgehog to a hare for breakfast. In Michigan the legislature has placed a perpetual close time on hedgehogs, so that persons lost in the woods and without food may find meat to satisfy their hunger and kill it without the aid of shotgun or rifle. It is asserted on good authority that more than 20 men are saved from starving in Michigan every year because hedgehogs are abundant and easy to capture.

When a Maine Indian has his choice of a hedgehog, a skunk, a woodchuck and a muskrat for dinner, he will select the first named invariably, and take the skunk as second choice, leaving the woodchuck, which is the only one of the lot a Maine white man will taste, to the last. Unlike the skunk and the woodchuck, which are lean and unsavory except for a few months in the fall, or the muskrat, which is never fat, and which has a strong flavor in spite of parboiling, the hedgehog is always in an edible condition, and has meat that is as tender and white as that of a spring chicken.

The method of cooking a hedgehog is so simple that a novice can learn in one short lesson. When the epicure is permitted to make choice he should shun the large, old males which at times weigh 30 or 40 pounds. The preparation consists in removing the viscera, washing out the interior and filling the cavity with slices of fat pork, peeled raw potatoes, sprigs of spearmint and wild celery from the brook.

Then, without removing the quills of skinning, the body is plastered thickly with wet clay, from the nearest bank. The muddy, bulky mass is thrust into live coals and covered with blazing fagots, to be roasted for two hours.

On removal from the coals, the clay is found to have been baked into a hard and solid mass, which must be broken open with an ax or a heavy stone, whereupon the skin and quills of the animal cling to the clay wrapping and fall away, leaving the clean white meat ready to be eaten.

Ten years ago the Maine legislature passed a law providing for a bounty of 25 cents a head on all dead hedgehogs brought to the town clerks. At appropriation of \$500 for each of the years 1901 and 1902 was made, but when the total for the two bounty years reached \$35,000, the legislature quickly repealed the law.

WOMEN HUNT FOR GOLD

Clergyman's Widow and Authorless Plan to Aid Poor With \$20,000, 000 Cocos Treasures.

San Francisco.—Although numerous tales involving the search for hidden treasure on the little island called Cocos, off the west coast of Costa Rica, have been related, none is as strange as that told upon the arrival here of the steamship Stanley Dollar from Ancon.

Seven men and two women were taken from Ancon aboard the Stanley Dollar and landed upon the treasure island, which for over half a century has been the Mecca for adventurers from all over the world. The party possesses two tons of supplies, boats and a chart of the treasure.

Not only is the band of adventurers led by the women, but in case the search for the reputed \$20,000,000 treasure is successful the entire amount is to be used for the benefit of the London poor. Mrs. B. Till, commander in chief, is the widow of a noted London clergyman, while Miss L. B. Davis, the chief aid to Mrs. Till, is said to be a literary woman of note.

Intensely religious, both women have been connected with philanthropic work in London for the last decade, and it is with the expectation of so expending the vast lost wealth of the Peruvians that the expedition was organized. The women believe it especially appropriate that the treasure should be used for religious purposes, for the bulk of it was taken from the Lima cathedral when the Peruvian capital was threatened by Chileans.

For safe keeping all the altar pieces, consisting of the raffle, images, the Madonna and the 12 apostles, were placed on board the American ship Mary Deer. The figures were all of solid gold and life sized. Besides there were millions in precious gems. The manner in which the chart came into the possession of the women is strange. Cared for during his last illness in London by Mrs. Till and Miss Davis, an aged and dying former pirate confessed his complicity in the stealing of the treasure when he and the crew of the Mary Deer mutinied,

ing the woodchuck, which is the only one of the lot a Maine white man will taste, to the last. Unlike the skunk and the woodchuck, which are lean and unsavory except for a few months in the fall, or the muskrat, which is never fat, and which has a strong flavor in spite of parboiling, the hedgehog is always in an edible condition, and has meat that is as tender and white as that of a spring chicken.

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MAN'S TIME IS WORTH MONEY

Suave Stranger Made Two Hours an Half Stay of Montana Rancher Cost Him \$172 a Minute.

Chicago.—It cost John Kaufman \$964 to stop 150 minutes in Chicago the other day. He was here from Alberta, on his way to Pittsburgh, where he was to meet his wife. This is his time table:

Arrives at Central station 7 a. m. Meets a suave stranger 7:30 a. m. Takes a drink with him, 7:45 a. m. Has his pocket picked, 7:47 a. m. Discovers the fact 7:55 a. m. Talks to the police, 8:30 a. m. Back to Montana, 9:00 a. m.

"The stranger made a hit with me because he said I looked like a west ern breeze," said Kaufman. "I guess he meant a zephyr—something soft and easy. I'm going back to Montana to wire my wife to come on alone and call the police as soon as the train gets into Chicago."

Would Have Real Utility.

Champ Clark proposes an inquiry to determine the direct and incidental cost to the United States of all the wars waged since 1776. Among the many ways in which such figures would have utility would be in affording instructive comparisons between expenses on a war footing and expenses on a peace footing under standard control.

HEZEKIAH'S GREAT PASSOVER

Sunday School Lesson for June 11, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Page

LESSON TEXT—2 Chronicles 30.
MEMORY VERSE—13-20.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart."—1 Sam. 16:7.
TIME—Hezekiah's Dates for the Accession of Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah are B. C. 745, 726 and 725. Hezekiah becoming king of Israel in B. C. 726. Hastings gives the dates as B. C. 745, 726 and 725 (Hezekiah) B. C.
PLACE—The temple in Jerusalem.
PROPHETS—Hosea, Micah and Isaiah.

Hezekiah was the good son of a bad father, Ahaz; and Ahaz was the bad son of a good father, Jotham; and after the good Hezekiah came his bad son, Manasseh. But there must have been reasons back of these seeming contradictions. In Hezekiah's case one may have been his mother, Abijah the daughter (or granddaughter) of Zephaniah. Twenty-nine Zephaniahs are mentioned in the Bible. This was not the author of the book of prophecy, but may have been the prophet who had so much influence over King Uzziah.

Hezekiah did that which was right in the eyes of the Lord. God's approval is the only wise goal for a king, a president or the humblest citizen. It is the fatal defect in most forms of government that this over-rule of God is ignored.

Hezekiah began his reign by doing the thing that plainly needed most to be done first. He found the Temple, the sacred meeting place of God and man, with its doors closed by Ahaz, its lamps out, its altars cold, its floors and hangings covered with dust and dirt. Therefore the young king summoned the priests and Levites to the court on the east of the Temple opposite the closed porch or entrance, and in a frank and noble address declared his conviction that all the national woes had their origin in a neglect of the worship of Jehovah, and his determination to make a new covenant with the Lord. Then he bade them, as their first task, to cleanse the Temple thoroughly.

The Second Step the Worship and Praise.—Thus far the priests and Levites alone had been purified. Now the royal house and the people were to be formally reconciled to Jehovah. How was this done? Hezekiah gathered the chief men of Jerusalem, who brought bullocks, lambs, rams, and he-goats for a sin offering, seven of each. The city rulers laid their hands upon the animals, thus identifying themselves with them. Then the priests killed the animals and sprinkled their blood before the veil in the Holy Place and upon the altar of incense, pouring out the remainder at the base of the altar of burnt offerings in the court before the Temple. The fat of the offerings was burned on the altar of burnt offerings, and the flesh was afterwards eaten by the priests. It was a mark of the new national feeling that arose during Hezekiah's reign that this offering and those that followed were not made for Judah alone, but for the Northern Kingdom as well.

The Third Step, the Wide Invitation.—What was the next step in the great reform? The holding of the national feast of remembrance of God's goodness, the passover. This should have been celebrated in the first month of the year, Nisan, corresponding to our April; but because not enough of the priests had been purified and because of the time required to gather the people, it was decided that the exigency warranted the postponement to the next month, Iyar or May. As the reform had widened from Hezekiah to the priests and Levites, then to the chief men of Jerusalem, then to the whole congregation of citizens, the next step was to extend it to the entire nation, from Beer-sheba, even to Dan.

The Fourth Step in the Great Passover.—What further purification was needed before the passover could be celebrated? Jerusalem was full of heathen altars in every corner, and these were torn down and the fragments cast into the Kidron.

The Fifth Step is the Generous Giving.—What other illustration of their zeal did the people give when the passover was completed? Their new ardor for Jehovah blazed out in a burning indignation against the foul idols which they had been worshipping. It was as when "Peter the Hermit" aroused whole multitudes to the wildest enthusiasm for the rescue of the Holy Sepulcher, or even the dour Scotch Lowlander blazed up like an excitable Celt at the initiative of Jenny Geddes. How much more these fiery Orientals? Jerusalem had been freed from idols; why should the country districts still be polluted? Thus the people swept like a flood over Judah and Benjamin and the neighboring Ephraim and Manasseh. They broke the heathen "images" or pillars, cut down the "groves" or poles set up as symbols of the heathen Asherah, and overthrew the idolatrous hill sanctuaries and their altars.

Reforms must be thorough, if they are to be permanent.

What was the last step in Hezekiah's reform? The step which every reform must take before it is complete, that of permanent organization.

The secret of Hezekiah's power over men and success in the service of God? It is expressed in the noble words with which the chronicler closes his account of the great reformation: "In every work that he began in the service of the house of God, and in the law, and in the commandments, to seek his God, he did it with all his heart, and prospered."

SHE SUFFERED FIVE YEARS

Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Erie, Pa.—"I suffered for five years from female troubles and at last was almost helpless. I went to three doctors and they did me no good, so my sister advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and when I had taken only two bottles I could see a big change, so I took six bottles and I am now strong and well again. I don't know how it has done me and I hope all suffering women will give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It was worth its weight in gold."—Mrs. J. P. ENDLICH, R. F. D. No. 7, Erie, Pa.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaint, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every suffering woman owe it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you want special advice write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. It is free and always helpful.

Pettis Eye Salve

RELIEF FOR WEAK, SORE EYES

Chinese Educational Puzzle.
It is generally recognized that China has set to work at the wrong end of her education problem. . . . China has begun at the top, has tried to establish universities without preparing students for them, and all the lower rungs of the ladder are so badly constructed that it is almost impossible for the student to mount by them.—*National Review, Shanghai.*

Shouldn't He?
A very good natured broker, who is very much larger than his wife, and who likes his little joke at someone else's expense, was sitting in the theater. A man behind him, not knowing who he was, leaned forward and whispered, "Will you please ask your wife to remove her hat?"

"You'd better do it yourself. I'm afraid."

Whereupon the man behind became angry, arose, protested and left the theater.

Different.
"It is the little things in this world that cause us the most trouble."
"Not in my business," replied the shoe clerk; "it's the big things, the owners of which want to put into little shoes."

Explained.
Indignant Diner—Look here, waiter; I just found a button in this dish of roast turkey.
Calm Waiter—Yes, sir; it is part of the dressing.—*Harper's Bazar.*

And You Must Pay.
"Experience is the best teacher," quoted the Wise Guy.
"Yes, but her charges are mighty high," added the Simple Mug.

Many a man succeeds because he's a good guesser.

FEED YOU MONEY

Feed Your Brain, and It Will Feed You Money and Fame.

"Ever since boyhood I have been especially fond of meats, and I am convinced I ate too rapidly, and failed to masticate my food properly."

"The result was that I found myself, a few years ago, afflicted with ailments of the stomach, and kidneys, which interfered seriously with my business."

"At last I took the advice of friends and began to eat Grape-Nuts instead of the heavy meats, etc., that had constituted my former diet."

"I found that I was at once benefited by the change, that I was soon relieved from the heartburn and indigestion that used to follow my meals, that the pains in my back from my kidney affection had ceased."

"My nerves, which used to be unsteady, and my brain, which was slow and lethargic from a heavy diet of meats and greasy foods, had, not in a moment, but gradually, and none the less surely, been restored to normal efficiency."

"Now every nerve is steady and my brain and thinking faculties are quicker and more acute than for years past."

"After my old style breakfast I used to suffer during the forenoon from a feeling of weakness which hindered me seriously in my work, but since I began to use Grape-Nuts food I can work till dinner time with all ease and comfort." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read this short letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.